UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25569
11 April 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 7 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter of the Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations (S/25431), I have the honour to reject categorically the allegation that the Iraqi side is protecting and supporting the infiltration of Iranian opposition elements into Iran. What is most likely is that the Iranian opposition elements present throughout the length and breadth of Iran organized such an attack from Iranian territory. As you are aware, these allegations come at a time when all parts of Iran are witnessing a huge wave of discontent and anarchy as a result of the domestic and foreign policies of the rulers of Iran, which has led the Iranian regime to shift the responsibility for the actions of the Iranian resistance beyond its frontiers, in accordance with its well-known custom. It is not improbable that these Iranian allegations are a cover to justify the Iranian crime committed on 13 March 1993, when six Iranian military aircraft carried out a raid on an Iraqi civilian hospital in the northern area of Raniyah (S/25473).

These Iranian claims and allegations cannot cover up or justify Iran's blatant and repeated violations of the provisions of the cease-fire, the most recent being the crime referred to in the above-mentioned document, for the commission of which the Iranian regime bears full responsibility. It is the duty of the United Nations to call on it to refrain from the commission of such violations in the future.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25570
11 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a note dated 9 March 1993, forwarded to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, concerning the letter dated 28 October 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General (S/24745, annex).

It would be highly appreciated if this letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Note dated 9 March 1993 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Tehran and, with reference to the allegations contained in the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Secretary-General (S/24745, annex), has the honour to report that, according to investigations carried out in this regard, the said flight had not taken place by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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GENERAL

S/25571
11 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Marshall Islands presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's notes SCPC/11/92 (11) and SPC/1/92/12 requesting information pursuant to resolution 778 (1992), has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands does not engage in petroleum trade with the Government of Iraq.

93-21074 (E) 120493 120493

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25572
11 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SLOVENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Please find enclosed a copy of the letter from H.E. Mr. Lojze Peterle, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, dated 4 March 1993, addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the applicability of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) and of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 727 (1992) to the Republic of Slovenia. As you will recall, the letter was transmitted to the members of the Security Council on 8 March 1993. I should be grateful if the letter would be subject to consultations of the Security Council.

May I also take this opportunity to assure you that Slovenia will continue to scrupulously observe and implement all Security Council resolutions concerning sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Danilo TÜRK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 4 March 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia addressed to the President of the Security Council

On 25 September 1991, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 713 (1991) imposing a general embargo on the delivery of arms and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

As far as the Republic of Slovenia is concerned, the developments since then justify the need not to apply paragraph 6 of the said resolution to the Republic of Slovenia. The Republic of Slovenia proclaimed independence on 25 June 1991, and was granted full membership in the United Nations on 22 May 1992, thereby becoming a distinct international entity, separate from the political unit once called the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and separate from the unit which today calls itself the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

The Republic of Slovenia has adopted the political system of parliamentary democracy, including the respect for human rights, which is at the European level and in some areas goes a step further, a fact acknowledged by the competent European institutions, among them the Council of Europe, whose full member Slovenia will become in May of this year. The Republic of Slovenia implements the policy of peace and has been successfully establishing relations with its neighbours. Our country is also engaged in, and supports, in a constructive and concerned way, the efforts of the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Communities to bring peace to the rest of the territory of former Yugoslavia. This role of the Republic of Slovenia in international relations has been recognized by all international organizations.

Notwithstanding the basic right of States to self-defence, enjoyed by all Members of the United Nations, Slovenia is being discriminated against, with respect to other Members of the United Nations, by the general embargo on the deliveries of arms and military equipment imposed by Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 727 (1992). The Republic of Slovenia cannot secure the most elementary needs of its national defence, which has a direct impact on its security and on the security of that part of Europe. The Republic of Slovenia, a full Member of the United Nations, suffers this inequality due to the measures which the Security Council adopted against the international political entity called Yugoslavia, a country that no longer exists, a fact entrenched by the Security Council: all further steps taken by the Security Council to relieve the situation in the Balkans were selective.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia therefore requests the Security Council to exempt the Republic of Slovenia from the application of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) and paragraph 6 of Security Council

resolution 727 (1992). The Republic of Slovenia is a peaceful, sovereign and independent Member of the United Nations which consistently meets all its international obligations as stipulated by the Charter of the United Nations and other international documents.

(Signed) Lozje PETERLE

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25572*
16 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SLOVENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Please find enclosed a copy of the letter from H.E. Mr. Lojze Peterle, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia, dated 4 March 1993, addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning the applicability of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) and of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 727 (1992) to the Republic of Slovenia. As you will recall, the letter was transmitted to the members of the Security Council on 8 March 1993. I should be grateful if the letter would be subject to consultations of the Security Council.

May I also take this opportunity to assure you that Slovenia will continue to scrupulously observe and implement all Security Council resolutions concerning sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Danilo TÜRK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

Letter dated 4 March 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia addressed to the President of the Security Council

On 25 September 1991, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 713 (1991) imposing a general embargo on the delivery of arms and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

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The Republic of Slovenia has adopted the political system of parliamentary democracy, including the respect for human rights, which is at the European level and in some areas goes a step further, a fact acknowledged by the competent European institutions, among them the Council of Europe, whose full member Slovenia will become in May of this year. The Republic of Slovenia implements the policy of peace and has been successfully establishing relations with its neighbours. Our country is also engaged in, and supports, in a constructive and concerned way, the efforts of the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Communities to bring peace to the rest of the territory of former Yugoslavia. This role of the Republic of Slovenia in international relations has been recognized by all international organizations.

Notwithstanding the basic right of States to self-defence, enjoyed by all Members of the United Nations, Slovenia is being discriminated against, with respect to other Members of the United Nations, by the general embargo on the deliveries of arms and military equipment imposed by Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 727 (1992). The Republic of Slovenia cannot secure the most elementary needs of its national defence, which has a direct impact on its security and on the security of that part of Europe. The Republic of Slovenia, a full Member of the United Nations, suffers this inequality due to the measures which the Security Council adopted against the international political entity called Yugoslavia, a country that no longer exists, a fact entrenched by the Security Council: all further steps taken by the Security Council to relieve the situation in the Balkans were selective.

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia therefore requests the Security Council to exempt the Republic of Slovenia from the application of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) and paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 727 (1992). The Republic of Slovenia is a peaceful, sovereign and

independent Member of the United Nations which consistently meets all its international obligations as stipulated by the Charter of the United Nations and other international documents.

(Signed) Lojze PETERLE

UNITED
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Distr.
GENERAL

S/25573
11 April 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 APRIL 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have had the honour to inform you, in previous letters dated 29 March (S/25488), 30 March (S/25491), 31 March (S/25508, S/25509), 2 April (S/25525) and 5 April (S/25526, S/25527, S/25528) about the activities of the Army of the Republic of Armenia, which has now occupied the districts of Kelbajar and Lachin of Azerbaijani Republic.

As a result of this occupation, the civil population living in this region, especially the elderly, women and children, are being subjected to terrible suffering.

At the present moment, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia are occupying about 10 per cent of the lands of the Azerbaijani Republic. What is most important, however, is that these hostilities are being conducted outside Nagorno-Karabakh.

An article in The New York Times, dated Wednesday, 7 April 1993, entitled "Attacks in Caucasus Bring New Tide of Refugees", stated:

> "When Kelbajar fell to Armenian troops, it gave them control of a swath of land stitching Karabakh to neighbouring Armenia from the north to the south. The first link, at Lachin, was opened last year and used to get troops and supplies into Nagorno-Karabakh."

A second article, by David Binder, in the same issue of The New York Times, entitled "U.S. Rebukes Armenia on New Drive in Caucasus", gave the reaction of the United States Administration to the situation and explained:

> "In a statement by Secretary of State Warren Christopher, the Administration called on the Yerevan Government to withdraw its forces immediately, saying 'the United States Government condemns this offensive' and noting that a letter of protest had been delivered on Monday to the Armenian President, Levon Ter-Petrosyan.
>
> "The protest marked the first time the United States publicly criticized one side in the conflict between the two Caucasus republics over ethnic enclaves."

The statement by Mr. Christopher was carefully worded to specify an "offensive by ethnic Armenian forces", which an Administration official said could refer to armed units from inside Nagorno-Karabakh, inhabited mainly by ethnic Armenians, as well as to the army of Armenia itself.

I enclose copies of these two articles and I kindly request that they be circulated as Security Council documents, along with this letter.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

/...

Annex

The New York Times, Wednesday, 7 April 1993

Attacks in Caucasus Bring New Tide of Refugees

Special to The New York Times

AT THE MUROV PASS, Azerbaijan, April 6 — They looked like black dots on the snowfields, descending the north slope of the 9,000-foot mountain pass, — three figures, trudging toward refuge in their own land.

Reaching the track that serves as a sort of logging road, the three turned out to be five — an exhausted man in his early 30's and two women in their 20's carrying infant children. All were snow-burned and in shock after a six-day trek through forests and mountains from Bashlibeli in the province of Kelbajar.

Here in the southern Caucasus, Armenian forces conquered the province in the Nagorno-Karabakh region over the weekend, forcing thousands to flee and creating a refugee crisis of huge proportions.

A Five-Year War

Nagorno-Karabakh, under the rule of Azerbaijan but populated mostly by ethnic Armenians, has been the prize in a five-year undeclared war between Armenian separatists and Azerbaijanis that has taken about 3,000 lives.

When Kelbajar fell to Armenian troops, it gave them control of a swath of land stitching Karabakh to neighboring Armenia from the north to the south. The first link, at Lachin, was opened last year and used to get troops and supplies into Nagorno-Karabakh.

During the fighting, Azerbaijan has imposed an economic blockade on Armenia. Armenia's sole supply of natural gas was interrupted over the winter when a crucial gas pipeline was ruptured by an explosion in neighboring Georgia. Armenians were left with no heat and limited electricity and relied on foreign aid to survive the crisis. Armenia said the explosion was the work of Azerbaijani guerrillas.

Thousands Still Missing

About 39,000 Azerbaijanis fleeing the weekend fighting have passed through refugee centers, leaving about 5,000 unaccounted for, according to local officials and 15,000 missing according to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

"When we left we were about 30 people, but we got split up during the journey and now we don't know what happened to the others. Maybe they are all dead," said Settar Tagiyev, the man in the group of five.

The Tagiyev band was probably among the last Azeri refugees to make it over the main, eastern pass to a refugee collection center at Khanlar.

The New York Times

Nagorno-Karabakh has long been the prize in the undeclared Armenian-Azerbaijani war.

More than 30,000 men, women and children driven from their homes over the past week have passed through the center. A center in Yeviak has processed some 3,000 others, brought out by helicopters late last week, while another center at Dashkesen has processed around 6,000.

"Our information suggests that there may be 2,000 to 3,000 left behind on the far side of the Dashkesen Pass," said a representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees involved in the relief efforts. "We fear a very high casualty rate if they are not immediately evacuated, because those that remain are the most vulnerable groups — mainly the old, women and children. Even young men are coming across exhausted and in thermal shock."

Numerous cases of severe frostbite and more than 40 deaths have been reported among those who managed to make it across the pass. The number of those who perished and were left behind is unknown.

In order to save those stranded, the refugee commission is now trying to secure safe passage for a corridor to the snowbound southern slope of the mountain to evacuate refugees by helicopter. But prospects look bleak. Four Azerbaijan Army helicopters ferrying refugees or wounded crashed in the past week, the most recent on Sunday, when an MI-8 helicopter hit by Armenian fire on the south slope slammed into a cliffside on the north slope. The three crew members were killed and nine people were wounded. Another helicopter bound to pick up refugees trapped behind the Armenian lines farther to the west was obliged to turn back after coming under fire.

Armenia Denies Role

A greater obstacle to the relief effort, however, is political: Despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, the Government in the Armenian capital of Yerevan continues to insist that its soldiers were never involved in the conquest of Kelbajar in the first place, and that any cease-fire to evacuate refugees should be negotiated with the government of the self-styled "Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh," with which Baku refuses to negotiate.

Further, Yerevan said that the Karabakh Armenians were only reacting to an Azerbaijanii offensive from Kelbajar and opened a second corridor to Armenia by coincidence.

Not only the Azerbaijan Government but numbers of eyewitnesses to the fall of Kelbajarpoint out that the assault on Kelbajar was mounted from Armenia itself and that the new, northern corridor to Karabakh is over 100 kilometers wide and represents a de facto annexation of the entire Kelbajar region.

U.S. Rebukes Armenia on New Drive in Caucasus

By DAVID BINDER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 6 — The United States sharply rebuked Armenia today for seizing territory in the northwest of neighboring Azerbaijan in an offensive that began 11 days ago.

In a statement by Secretary of State Warren Christopher, the Administration called on the Yerevan Government to withdraw its forces immediately, saying "the United States Government condemns this offensive" and noting that a letter of protest had been delivered on Monday to the Armenian President, Levon Ter-Petrosyan.

The protest marked the first time the United States publicly criticized one side in the conflict between the two Caucasus republics over ethnic enclaves.

The United States has been shipping relief supplies, including medicine, to Armenia for months to try to alleviate desperate shortages created by an Azerbaijani blockade of rail and road links, denying it fuel, power and food.

For more than a year American Armenians have been very active in promoting the Armenian cause. In Congress their supporters have submitted a resolution condemning Azerbaijan for its blockade of Armenia.

The Clinton Administration, like the Bush Administration before it, has sought to remain "an honest broker," as one official put it, participating in mediation efforts.

Negotiations involving 11 countries began last year in Minsk and have continued this year in Rome and Geneva. An Administration official said progress was being made on a cease-fire until the Armenian offensive.

In an initial reaction, Armenia's ambassador here, Rouben Shugaryan, said that while he had found the United States approach fair in the past, "I think this statement is not balanced."

The dispute began when ethnic Armenians, complaining of persecution in the Azerbaijan enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, asserted the right to secede and to join their territory to Armenia. Now the ethnic Armenians say they have created an independent republic in the Rhode Island-sized territory.

The statement by Mr. Christopher was carefully worded to specify an "offensive by ethnic Armenian forces," which an Administration official said could refer to armed units from inside Nagorno-Karabakh, inhabited mainly by ethnic Armenians, as well as to the army of Armenia itself.

U.N. Demands End to Fighting

UNITED NATIONS, April 6 — The United Nations Security Council expressed "serious concern" over the renewed hostilities between Armenia and Azerbaijan today, especially the invasion of the Kelbadjar district of the Republic of Azerbaijan by Armenian forces. It demanded an immediate end to the fighting and withdrawal from territory occupied by force.